MY DEAR SIE—I have the honor to enclose a copy of my inaugural as the daly elected Governoz of South Carolina. In view of the present events and the official sanction given to gross misrepresentation of the acts and purposes of the majority of the good people of this commonwealth, I deem it proper to declare that profound pence prevails throughout the State, that the course of judicial proceedings is obstructed by no combination of citizens thereof, and that the laws for the protection of the inhabitants in all the protection of the inhabitants in al the protection of the innabitants in all their rights of person, property and citizenship are being enforced in our courts. While the people of this State are not wanting, either in the spirit or means, to maintain their rights of citizenship against the usurper's power, hich now defies the supreme judicial authority of the State, they have such faith in the ustice of their cause that they propose leave its vindication to the prope to leave its vindication to the proper legal tribunals, appealing, at the same time, to the patriotism and public sentiment of the whole country. The inflammatory utterances of a portion of the public press render it, perhaps, not inopportune for me to state, although the people in South Carolina view with grave concers the present critical juncture in the affairs of our country, which threatens to subject to an extreme, test the republican system of government uself, it publican system of government itself, it is their firm and deliberate purpose to condemn any solution of the existing political problem that involves the exhibition of armed force, or that moves through any other channel than the pre-scribed form of the constitution, or the

peaceful agencies of law.

Trusting that a solution may be had which, while maintaining the peace of the country, shall do no violence to the constitutional safeguards of popular right, and will tend still further to unite the constitution of all the States in consecution. people of all the States in an earnest effort to preserve the peace and sustain the laws and the constitution, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) WADE HAMPTON, Governor of South Carolina

His Excellency R. B. Hayes, Governor

of Ohio.

P. S.—As the settlement of the vexed political questions which now agitate the public mind must ultimately depend on yourself or upon your distinguished competitor for the Presidency, I have addressed a letter similar to this to his Excellency Governor Tilden. Yours, WADE HAMPTON.

A representative of the New York Heald interviewed Judge Mackey during his stay in Columbus, with the following result.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 29, 1876.

Judge T. J. Mackey, of South Carolina, who came here yesterday with a special message from Wado Hampton to Gov. Hayes, remained at the house of Chamberlain until, as he remarks, "Chamberlain sold out to the baser elements of his party," Mr. Mackey then became General Hampton's warm friend and made a canyess of the State with him, speaking in the interest of Hampton and Hayes. He said this was done with Hampton's consent; so us to allow Hampton to devote himself entirely to the discussion of State issues.

Mackey cannot be charged with being

a narrow partisan, for as a Judge in ren-dering a decision on Sucretary Taft's order relative to intimidation of voters, Mackey charged the grand jury, stating that "it constitutes intimidation for employers to seek to dictate to employees as to how they shall vote, or for employees to how they shall vote, or for employees to threaten to refuse to work for persons who do not vote a certain way."

Mackey says he comes here to assure Haves that neither General Hampton for Governor Vance, of North Carolina, are willing to sustain Northern Democrats in their threats of war to prevent Hayes' inauguration. Mackey gave special prominence to the statement that neither Governor Hayes. cial prominence to the statement that neither Governor Hampton nor the other leading men of his State sought to make terms with "ayes in hope of gaining offices or co., rolling patrouage. Their course was actuated by the feeling that Hayes had been fairly elected and a desire to prevent the nation from being plunged into civil war.

They believed Congress must settle this question, and the South world re-

They believed Congress must settle this question, and the South would requise in their decision. If Northern Democrats should see fit to bring about a war to prevent the insuguration of the legally elected President they, no doubt, would expect help from North or South Carolina, but, on the contrary, they might expect, if it was necessary, to find men of those States arrived on the side of the national government.

Judge Mackey referred to a recent con-

of the national government.

Judge Mackey referred to a recent conference held at Governor, Hampton's house, at which Hampton lind said he had woted for Tilden; but that he did not think he had been elected; if he had been he didn't think he could so as much for the South as Hayes could, for this simple reason, that Tilden's war record was such that people of the North were suspidious of him; and, although he might desire to treat the South fairly, his very maiting would make him healtsting and timid. None doubted thayes loyally, and whatever concessions he might ty, and whatever concessions he might make to the South during his term would

not be misconstrued."

Night a ved what Hampton proposed to do next, Mackey replied: "Hampton is simply waiting, firm in the belief that all will yet be well for him."

all will yet be well for him."
In reply to a query us to whether he feared bloodished in his State, as the consequence of having two Governors, Mackey says: "No not now two did fear it some time ago, when it was reported that Chamberlain proposed to send his negro militia out fo enforce the collection of the seventeen militiax. If that had been done the militia would certainly been done the militia would certainly have been destroyed; but it is now said that Chamberlain will not do this." He addid: "One Federal soldier is all that



declare that, under such a policy, they will return to the North. Unless they

offices in the Southern States might form an important element in the Presidential

question. The Southern Republicans openly say that they have no use for Hayes if he is going back on them.

VILE SLANDERS REPELLED.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S RECORD WITH-

OUT A STAIN.

In its issue of Wednesday, the New York Times published a lettler from a correspondent in South Carolina, substantially, and at great length, charging General Wade Hampton with dishonesty in settling with his creditors after the war. That General Hampton, like very many Southern planters, was forced into bankruptcy by the total loss of all his slaves, the terrible depreciation of property and the camages incident to war, is undoubtedly true—otherwise the state-

-that, having surrendered all bis once large fortune to his creditors, he lived for

Antelligencer.

to immigration from the North, and to welcome Northern brain, muscle and capital to our State and our homes on the plane of a full sorial and business equality with our own people."

In response to a question as to what news his people got as to the feeling of Northern Democrats on the situation, Mackey and they "were continually receiving assurances that the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana were ready to make war to forcibly inaugurate Tiden, and that the Democrats of South Carolina were urged to participate in the movement, but these demands were discoust tenanced by Governor Hampton and to be had no money it is conjectured by them that he has been sent there by interested 'parties who supplied the funds. He will fit is further said by Republicans bere, blow hot or blow cold with Gov. Hayes, according as he thinks that Hayes is the stronger man or not, and that immediately thereafter he will proceed to New York and repeat the same thing with Governor Tilden. His mission to Columbus is regarded in influential Républican circles as evidence of an impression on the part of the Democrats of South Carolina that Governor Hayes will be inaugurated. The our and our forms the first here by interested 'parties who supplied the funds. He will, it is further said by Republicans bere, blow hot or blow cold with Gov. Hayes, according as he thinks that Hayes is the stronger man or not, and that immediately thereafter he will proceed to New York and repeat the same thinks that Hayes is the stronger man or not, and that immediately thereafter he will proceed to New York and repeat the same thinks that Hayes is the st tenanced by Governor Hampton and other leading men." He said his people "really cared little who was President, so that they were allowed to rule their own State."

He referred to Hampton's great norm.

He referred to Hampton's great

larity among colored men, and paid a high tribute to their faithfulness, saying there was an "undivisible" copartnership existing between the freedmen and the Southern people.

Mackey and the freedmen and the his talk with Governor Hayes, He was satisfied that Heyes, treatment of the South would be fair and honest to all classes, and that he would seek to centrol the Southern States by kindness and justice, rather than by force.

Washington, Dec. 31.

The visit of Judge Mackey to Gov. Hayes, as an ambassador from General Ha some Northern as well as most Southern Republicans. There are Northern Senators and members who have said they would prefer to see Tilden President rather than Hayes with such a policy. The Hayes Mackey interview is peculiarly irritating to many Southern Republicans here who are slarmed for their offices and political predominance in case Governor Hayes should affect his appointees from native Southern men.—Some of these Republicans holding local federal offices in Southern States already declare that, under such a policy that

Gen William Preston, of Kentucky, who is an old personal friend of Gen. Hampton, resoived to get at the facts as to Hampton's position towards Hayes, and the following telegraphic correspondence will explain the attitude of Hamp-

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29, 1876.

Gov. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.:

A telegram from Columbus, Ghio, announces that Judge Mackey, in your behalf, has made propositions to Governors Hayea to support him for President against Governor Filder, recognizing Hayes as legally elected, and offering to support him against the Northern Demogracy. This I do not believe, but it is injuring the Democracy here. Your wise and noble course has strengthened my long friendship for you. In my judgment there should be a prompt denial, and this I submit to your decision.

WILLIAM PRESTON. can have federal patronage they do not care to live in a Southern State. This class will endeavor to infimidate Mr. Haves, if they become persuaded that they are certain to bring all the influence they inve to bear upon leading Republicans here to prevent Mr. Haves adopting such a policy. It looks for the moment as though the struggle for the federal offices in the Southern States might form WILLIAM PRESTON.

To this the following reply was made Countria, S. C. Ded 32 1876

To General William Preston, Unicional Obio:

No one is authorized to make declarations for me or for our party here. We abide the decisions of degitimate authority and hope for a peaceful solution.

WADE HAMPTON.

The special correspondent of the New York Herald sends the annexed report of an interview with Senator Robertson 1 1 WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.
Wade Hampton's letter to Governor

Wade Hampton's letter to Governor Hayes, and the report from Columbus, Ohio, of an interview with Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, have together excited great interest 'here! "Henator Robertson' of South Carolina, and this evening to a Herald correspondent:

"I have no doubt that Judge Mackey has told the truth, mainly. He is a man of decided taleass, Butt to materials imprudent and over zoaldy. The despatch in to-night's Star from Hampton, saying that 'no one is authorized to make declarations for me or for the Democratic that 'no one is authorized to make declarations for me or for the Democratic of the latter gentleman until after 1 o'clock last night. A Herald representative spent this morning with Judge Mackey at his hotel. Mr. Mackey is a native of South Carolina, having gone into the Mexican war when fourteen years old, and won three medals for bravery. He was also an officer in the Confederate army, and was desperately wounded several times. He was an ardent supporter of Governor Chamberlain until, as he remarks. nor was that the people, irrespective of politics or colon, knew. Chamberlain's government to be dishonest and wasteful, and believed that a government by Hampton would be efficient and economical."

"Of course not. He had a fair majority over Chamberlain of 1,134. The question of his election went yesterday before the Circuit. Judge in Chambers, Judge R. B. Carpenter, who, like all the other Judges of that Court, is a Republican. The case will probably be decided within the next fifteen days, and I am convinced that the decision will be that Ham ton is the rightful Governor. An appeal will then he taken to the Supreme Court, beef fore Chief Justice Moses, a native of the State, a Republican, a man of high character and of distinguished legal ability—not the Moses whose character is so low. The rest of the Judges of that Court are The rest of the Judges of that Court are likewise Republican. I am confident that it, too, will affirm Governor Hampton's election. One Judge is a colore

"Is Hampton rs popular among the col-ored people as he has been represente I to one who truly knows him district him. No chesin the State, white or his challenger for the many of his rights under than p-

"Being so sure of Hampton's election, how sure are you of the fate of the Presidential ticket?"

"Unquestionably the Hayes electors were chosen."
"By what majority?"

"By what majority?"
"Something over 200."
"Is it as Judge Mackey says—did
Hampten work for Hayes?"
"The fact," replied Senator Robertson,
"is simply this, the people of South Carolina cared a good deal more, and still
care more, for the regulation of their
State affairs than for the result of the

"The fact," replied Senator Robertson, "is simply this, the people of South Carolina cared a good deal more, and still care more, for the regulation of their State affairs than for the result of the national election. The Democrats there, as a mass, would have preferred the election of Tilden, but were not unwilling to consent to the election of Hayes as President provided they could get an honest Democratic government in, their own State. Many Republicans, including colored man desired and ented for the Hampton State government on the estimation of State government on the estimation of the Republican Presidential electors."

"Did Hampton advise them to this course?"

"Did Hampton advise them to this course."

"The least and an also seem to be alarmed at Judge Mackey's visit to Gov.

The Republicans also seem to be alarmed at Judge Mackey's visit to Gov.

The Republicans also seem to be alarmed at Judge Mackey's visit to Gavi Hayes. It leaks out that as soon as it was known here that Judge Mackey was going to Columbus to see Governor Hayes the following telegram was sent to Hayes from this city by leading kepublicans; "Mackey is unreliable; look out for kim. Consult the Republicans delegation from South Oscottas in Congress for want your do." The Republicana also seem to be

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1877.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

REPUBLICAN ADMISSIONS-"A FEW THINGS ALREADY SETTLED." Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Correspondence of the New York Tribuse.

Washington, Dec. 27.

Every step taken by the nonamittees of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed last week to device some basis for the settlement of the great controvers, over counting the electoral vote will be watched with the greatest interest here in Washington and throughout the entire country. They may not reach the same or similar conclusions. Fashings that would be too much to expect of committees controlled by rival parties in a time of excitement like this, and when the prize for which they are contesting is so great. They may not agree to recommend any rule of procedure to guide the joint convention when it meets in the Senate chamber on the 14th of February. But their discussions and their reports will certainly be of great value. They will clear away much of the rubbish that now surrounds and obscures the questions at issue, and show what has been settled by the Constitution, the laws and well-established precedent, and want the actual differences between the two houses of Congress are.

It seems to me very fortunate that the

counting of the electoral vote does not take place until after Counting of the electoral vote does not take place until after Counting of the electoral vote does not take place until after Counting. On the electoral vote does not take place until after Counting of the electoral vote does not take place until after Counting. On the escape Monday in December, the members of both, houses came here hot with the excitement of the empaign and of the mouth of suspense which followed it, many of them, with vague notions of the Constitution, laws, and precedenta applicable to the unusual condition of affairs, and each with some plan which he believed it adopted would result in the inauguration of the candidate of his choice. Three weeks' free discussion has shown how impracticable the most of these schemes are; and if it continues in the newspapers, in Congress, in the committees that have been appointed, and in the private political gatherings until the second. Wednesday, in February, both houses of Congress will become better and better fitted to deal with the delicate questions which they will then have to decide unless some the second wednesday in February. questions which they will then have to decide, unless something unforeseen should occur to kindle excitement snew

should, occur to kindle excitement anew and arouse partisan franzy.

Many of the suggestions which individual members of Cougress have made have not got into the public prints before they have been abandoned; but others have led to long discussion, and although never formally relinquished by those who for a time defended them, are no longer accepted as the basis of a probable solution of this difficulty. Some of these I shall enumerate in this letter, giving some of the reasons why each plan is no longer seriously advocated or is not likely to be adopted. I cannot predict what the joint convention will do on the 14th of February, but I do know with reasonable certainty some things that it will not do.

able certainty some things that it will not do.

7th. The Democrats will not get their missing vote from Oregon. Some of the Democrats will not get their missing vote from Oregon. Some of the Democrats will cling to the theory that Crolin's organization of the Electoral College of that State was legal, but the which come to film in the customary form. When it was first learned that the Democrats would send pretended returns from South Carolina, Louisiana and Flerida, for the purpose of laying the foundation for questioning those that come with the official scala of the recognized authorities of those States, it was very generally held by Republicans that the president of file Senate could, and undoubtedly would, srevent any such question from being vised, by refusing to receive any returns except that which he knew to be the genuine ones, and it was at one time published as a fact that was at one time published as a fact that was at one time published as a fact that was at one time published as a fact that was at one time published as a fact that was at one time published as a fact that was at one time published as a fact that was at one time published as a fact that was at one time published as a fact that was at one time published the first published as a fact that was at one time published to decide this question. The framers of the content will not get their missing vote from Oregon. Some of the missing vote from Oregon. Some of the Democrats still cling to the theory that Cronin's organization of the Electors in Oregon, except as to the choice of two Electors.

Sth. The Domocrats will cling to the theory that Cronin's organization of the Electors in Oregon, except as to the choice of two Electors.

Sth. The House of Representatives will not of itself declare that there has been no election of President, and proceed to choose one. The right of the House to choose one. The right of the Electors, and will be provided to the choice of the ch crty and the camages incident to war, is undoubtedly true—ctherwise the statements in the Times letter are a mere tissue of falsehoods. General Hampton's largest creditor, who appears as such in the schedule of his liabilities as printed in the Times, happens to be now in this city, and yesterday denounced the letter as atroclously false and libelous. "General Hampton's settlement with us," said he, "was strictly and in every respect honorable. The Times, statement that the creditors have never received a cent' in satisfaction of their claims is us less untrue than the whole toner of the letter. He gave up every dollar of his It does not need," he added, "that General Hampton's creditors should oppose their denials to these libelous assertions in the Times, for no man who knows his singularly scrupulous and high-minded sense of honor but would pronounce any assertion to the contrary as false; but, in the face of such a publication as this, I cannot refrain from protesting against it as utterly base and unfounded. Had General Hampton occasion now to call upon me for assistance, most certainly I should not he sitate to give it."

In contradiction of the satire substance of the Times' charges, it may be well to state—a fact well known to all his friends—that, having surrendered all his once by Governors Chamberlain, Kellogg and Stearns who the inciscingers were from whom he should receive the returns of whom he should receive the returns of their States, and that he would decline to receive any others. Mr. Ferry's action already has shown that this report was not founded in fact. To refuse to receive any returns would be to decide in advance of the joint convention between the contestants in those three States. No the contestants in those three States. No such power has ever been conferred on the President of the Senate, either by the Constitution, the laws or pre-edent, and the Senate has given Mr. Ferry no instructions in the matter. Without the authority of one of the other of these, the President of the Senate would assume ho such responsibility.

I conclude, therefore, that unless he is previously instructed otherwise. Mr. Ferry will do as Vice President Collax did in 1873. Where he has received two sets of returns from any State, he will

state—a fact well known to all his friends—that, havings surrendered all big once large fortune to bis creditors, he lived for somettimes from the varian circumstances of actual powerty, being forced to sell even the farmiture, from his rooms and the carpets from his floors to support his famility. In this he shared the common tot of very many neighbors and of planteres of the common tot of the sentence will assume his previously from the bia received two uterly impovering by the way and the content of the sentence will do not see the foreign of the content of the sentence will assume his floors to support his famility. In this he shared the common tot of the sentence will assume his floors to support the famility of one of the current would assume his carpets from his floors to so for the Sentence will assume his floor of the Sentence the his received two acts of returns from any state, has been detroyed by interest his case. It is properly which as a box worth far shore than the amount of money upon property which was considered a provision necessary.

The charge in the familiary should be a comparatively insignificant value, that the same as though a New York merchant, had borrowed as large amount of money upon property which was considered a provision necessary.

The charge in the familiary should be a comparatively insignificant value, that the same as though a New York merchant, had borrowed as large amount of money upon property which was considered to provision necessary.

The charge in the familiary should be a comparatively insignificant value, that the same as though a provision necessary.

The charge in the familiary should be a comparatively in significant value, that the same as though a new property which was considered by being a comparatively in significant value, that the same as though a provision necessary.

The charge in the familiary should be a comparatively in significant value, that the same as though a provision of the same as though a provision of the same as though a provision of the

tion was in effect an interpretation afithe constitution on this point by its framers. This may be true, but it so, it was an interpretation that was not uccepted, for ever broce that this the busies; through their tellers, have participated in the vounting of the Electoral vote. This nabroken line of precedents has acquired almost the actionity of written law. The first the distinguished for its respect for precedents and a distinguished for its respect for the first distinguished for its first distinguished for i

precedents,orq a dt liw virel il. precedents of a distribution could be passed by the Senate, in its present temper, conferring upon its President the right to count the vote. The Democrata would oppose it unanimously; and would debate at until the 14th of February if debata 4: annia the 14th of february if they could not defeat it in any other way. I have trustworthy information also that a number of the most inficential Republican Semana will oppose such a solurition of the difficulty if it is truspessed, and that there are enough of them, with the Democrats, to make a majority of the body. I know that when Senator Morton's Electoral bill was debated in the Senate a number of leading Republican sadded: "One Federal soldier is all that is needed to guard our State, because he is needed to guard our State, because he represents this great government and is as good as an army. We could, it we wanted to use them, call into immediate "Mackey is unreliable; look out for heart to do aplended soldiers, but we do not need them. We trust the government of the Bepublicans legation ment to do what is fair."

Macke further said that just before Mackey further said that just before that my great desire is to realize my State that my great desire is to realize my State of Covernor transfer. We immediate that my great desire is to realize my State of Covernor transfer. The formal proper civilization to open trust of Covernor transfer.

trust that power to him. Drawing a direct conclusion from this negative statement, I am forced to believe that the two Houses of Congress will participate in the counting of the vote as they have done in times past, and that they will not be simply spectators of an act performed by the presiding officer of the Senate.

Senate.

3d. The next House will not elect the President. No President can be chosen by the House of Representatives unless it is done before the 4th of March, 1877. If no President has been chosen on that day the president of the Senate will be inaugurated and will sarve until a new election can be held. The 12th article of amendments to the Constitution is so explicit on this point that there can be no difference of opinion in regard to it.

4th. The vote of a State will be rejected without the concurrence of both houses of Congress. Neither house has rejected votes in which one house has rejected votes occurred under the 22d Joint Bule, and the concurrence in those cases took place the Electoral vote of a State without the consent of the other. The only instance in which one house has rejected votes occurred under the 22d Joint Rule, and the concurrence in those cases took place in the adoption of the rule. Nothing which was done by the authority of that rule can be cited as a binding precedent now that the rule is repealed. Speaker Randall's idea that the 22d Joint Rule is still in force will be repudiated by the

described. Speaker that I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, asking my views upon the present political aituation. In reply I have to state that I do not entertain the shadow of a doubt that Tilden and Hendricks will be received as prima facie evidence of how the votes of those States ought to be counted; but they will not be considered as final proof. In other words, both Houses will agree to go behind the official returns and decide from other evidence which return, if either, ought to be that the Senate by instructing its comulter to investigate the election will be sent to me that the Senate by instructing its comulter of the counted in each case. It seems to me that the Senate by instructing its comulter of the counter of the united States and in the votes in South Carolina, Flority that the Senate by instructing its comulter of the counter of the united States and in the votes in South Carolina, Flority that the Senate by instructing its comulter of the united States and in the votes in South Carolina, Flority that the votes in South Carolina that the Senate by instructing its com-mittee to investigate the election in five Southern States and in Oregon, and to examine into the qualifications of Elec-tors in other States, has admitted the right, the necessity even, of going behind official certificates which may be illegal or fraudulent, and acting on the facts. The House will of course demand it as a

will be sub-sitted to the Supreme Court for its decision. The pretended inter view with Judge Miller printed two weeks ago has made the Democrats unweeks ago has made the Democrats un-willing to make the Supreme C art an arbiter of anything in connection with the Presidential controversy. They say that although he has made a qualified denial of the authenticity of the inter-view, they know that his sentiments were not misrepresented. The Republicans, on the other hand, find difficulty in de-vising a mode of bringing any question vising a mode of bringing any question logally before the Supreme Court, and I have been unable to find much disposition among them to submit to that tribunal any of the questions over which

Congress, if any one, has jurisdiction.
7th. The Damocrats will not get their

any precedent authorizing the House to decide this question. The framers of the constitution did not contemplate the possibility of a doubt ever existing on the subject, and so they did not pravide for its adjudication, but the common sense view of the case is that whoever has authority to count the Electoral vote alone has authority to determine whether an election has taken place or not. As no body asserts the right of the House, by itself, to count the vote, I do not believe that the Democratic party will claim the right for the House, by itself, to deter-mine what the result of the count has

All that I have said in regard to what will not take place as to counting the Electoral vote will be subject to modification under certain circumstances which I have not considered as likely to exist. I have assumed that in spite of all the wild aid extreme talk one hears aroning politicisms on both sides in Washington, each house will finally be careful to take no positive step for which there is not at least the color of sunction in the constitution, the laws, or well-eatablished precedent. But if either party should go outside of that sauction and assume powers which have not heretofore been accorded it ind the exercise of which ention under certain circumstances which powers which have not heretofore been accorded it and the exercise of which would give it an unfair advantage, then it is impossible to forefell flow far the other may go to counterset it. For instance, if the Rouse should plant itself on the extreme ground that it has the power with dut the consent of the Senate to reject the vote of any State, then the Senate the vote of any State, then the Senate might also be driven to the equally extreme ground of making its presiding officer the sele judge of the validity of all the returns. Violent and threatening demonstrations in the Democratic meetings on the 8th of January would also intensify the excitement and unfit both houses to deat with the crisis with much valunces or research. But I do not said. calinness or reason. But I do not antici pate anything of the kind.

Z. L. W. -In conversation Monday evening Mr. Saylor, of Ohio, the chairman of the

FACE TO THE FOE.

obstacles in the way of any rebuttal to their prima facie right to the inaugura-tion of their candidates.

The result in Oregon has changed even

this, and given to the Democratic candidates, who are in fact fairly elected, the has no doubt very much frustrated the plans of the Radicals, and caused them no little trouble. But there have been indications of a purpose on their part to have the President of the Senate, in violation of all usage and of every known rule, to assume the jurisdiction to himself to make the count and declare the result in the presence of the two Houses of in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, when the constitution only authorizes him, as the presiding officer of the Senate, to open the returns in the presence of the two houses. It does not say that they shall be counted by him, and I believe the usage for three-quarters of a century has been to count them by tellers appointed by the respective Houses. In other words, the two Houses of Congress have the jurisdiction to count the vote and declare the result, and neither the presiding office of the Sanate nor House, nor the two combined, has any such power.

any such power.

I know that acrious fears are enter-tained that the leading spirits of the Radical party at Washington have de-termined to so conduct the canvase of the termined to so conduct the canvase of the votes as whongfully to declare Hayes and Wheeler elected, and then inaugurate Gov. Hayes as President by military force. This cannot be done, as all intelligent citizens know, without a reckless disregard of the constitution and laws of the United States, and a revolution and a change of our system of government. Whenever a candidate who received a minority of the votes cast at an election, and who has been counted in by the and who has been counted in by the most shameless and unblushing fraud and unfairness, sh. i have been inaugurated as President of the United States, and invested with all the powers of that position by military force, our government ceases to be a republic, and we become the subjects of military despot-

I am aware it has been said, in offered either by the people or the legally elected candidates, but that we should submit to the outrage and vote the party perpetrating it out of power at the next election. In other words, we should guard the parity of the ballot box and abide the military usurantion. But, if such usurpation should be sucpassful and should be acceptated. such usurpation should be successful and should be acquiesced in, what reasonable hope can any intelligent person have of a retter result at a subsection? Selection. Having succeeded by the use of each means the party in power would strengthen its military force, and if necessary, renew the frauds and duplicate them again and again, at the subsequent election, and sustain their own announcement of the result by the use of the military. Should the people of the United States submit patiently and peaceably to military usurpation on the present occasion, it is more mockery to talk of the sion, it is more mockery to talk of the peaceful remedy of the ballot box in the future. History shows that power once usurped by military force is never surrendered but it the point of the bayor

But you may ask me what should be done in such an emergency. My reply is, everything possible should be done peaceably to avert the calamity. And I have no doubt by the proper means it

have no doubt by the proper means it can be done.

It is a fact which cannot, I suppose, be denied, that in the Northern States the Republican party is presessed of the larger portion of the wealth of this section. The largest bankers, prokers, manufacturers, bondholders, &c., are generally Republicans, and they have a heavy pecuniary interest at stake in maintaining the peace and presserving the peace and presserving the peace. The Electron and Vork or writis State.

— In conversation Monday seening the present of the state of the stat ing the peace and prosperity of the country. On the other hand there may be an

VOL. XII---NO. 26.

have already been made in Florida, and which will be made before the time for which will be made before the time for the Advises a Firm Policy.—The Fear of Trouble will Compain to admit that the State gave an honest Wealthy Republicans to do Right — A Shrinking Attitude will Encourage there Lawressness.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 30, 1876.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown: Having confidence in your judgment and in your political foresight and sagacity, and be sufficiently for Tilder at Washington, if they ing satisfied that you possess in a very high degree the confidence and respect it becomes necessary to avert such a ca-lamity as civil war or deadly strife, they will make such demonstrations of their disapprobration as will convince their representatives in Congress that such a course cannot command their approval

mnd support.

My judgment, therefore, is that the Democracy of the North, conscious as they are that their candidates triumphed in the late election and were fairly and in the late election and were fairly and honestly elected, should stand firmly by them and see that they are inaugurated and placed in the full possession of all the authority and rights resulting from such election. There should be no hesitation, no flinching and no backing down on their part. Let the Northern Democrats take this course earnes'ly and resolutely, and the Democrats of the South will stand by them, and there will be no bloodshed, no war, no usurpation and no military revolution. But the will of the people as expressed at the bullot box will be carried out, and peace and properity, will be restored. The very fact that the country is determined not to submit to military usurpation, if the determination is fully understood and realized, will avert the usurpation.

ized, will avert the usurpation.
In that event, President Tilden, who is an able lawyer and statesman, and who was brought up in the old school of the great statesmen who founded, and for many years administered the government, will naturally, during his administration, will naturally, during his administration, do all in his power to bring it back into the old channels. He will make the military, in time of peace, subordinate to the civil authority, and he will restore local self-government to those States where the right has been taken from them by fraud and military usurpation, and by the end of his four years' term we shall have returned to the old landmarks of the fathers. There will then be no more use of the army of the Haited be no more use of the army of the United States to control elections, or to aid in securing a fraudulent count of the votes cast. And we will no more see the mill-

cast. And we will no more see the military used to prevent the assemblage of the legally elected Legislature of a State.

Every person acquainted with popular opinion in the Southern States must admit that there is a unanimity of sentiment upon this issue which is without precedent or parallel. Few candid persons deny that the grossest frauds have been perpetrated in South Carolina, Florida' and Louisiana, by the Radicals, to secure the votes of those States for their candidates, in defiance of the popular

secure the votes of those States for their candidates, in defiance of the popular will, as legally and peaceably expressed at the ballot box.

We believe Tilden and Hendricks are tairly elected, and that the people of the United States should see to it that they are inaugurated. We are satisfied that our Democratic brethren in the Northern States cancely with us in this contiden. our Democratic brethren in the Northern States concur with us in this opinion; and that they are ready to stand by and vindicate the right. What, then, should be our course in this crisis, when the future existence of republican government hangs in the balance? Ardently desiring a peaceful solution of the difficulty, we should do no rash act. We should be quiet, dignified and cautious. But we conflict with duty. And we should have but a single reply to all inquiries after, our position. Which reply, expressive of our firm resolve, should be this: "We have confidence in the Northern Deinoctable. We leave them to decide this is sue. And we will, during the constant and the late election there was a Democratic majority of about 58,000. That in Alabama and Arkansas there is also a legitimate Republican majority. By way of comment upon the intensity of the political sentiments entertained by a large portion of the people of the South

racy. We leave them to decide this issue. And we will, during the emgregacy, stand by them with immovable firmness, be the consequences what they may !"

This reply assumes no leadership. It puts the South in her proper position. It fully accords with popular sentiment. It will not be misunderstood. Any it

Will require no explanation.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

Joseph E. Brown,

weetly falls the gentle "good night" into myriads of hasty words and thoughtless acts, engendered in the hurry and buil-ness of the day, are more or build the building of the day, are more or build on the hurry and building the benign influences! Small token, indeeg. but it is the little controls that can so beautifully round off the square corners in the homes of laboring men and women. The simple "I thank you," for a favor received, will fill with happiness the heart of the givern True wentth is not counted by dollars and cents, but by the gratitude and affection of the heart.

by the gratitude and affection of the heart.

If a home be happy, whether the owners possess a patch of ground of one or a thousand acres, they are in the end wealthy beyond mathematical calculation. Then how much more lovingly are the sable folds of night gathered, around the happy homes, how much more consciously die he care of Divine good, news, soothing their overtaxed minds to the realities of a beautiful dream land; have been refreshed and indigented for the boming days labor by having bidden their loved ones "good night!" And it during this life we have faithfully attended to all these little courtesies these fittle souls need; "If we have granded externally all God's hearts placed in our keeping, at the close of his chriefs we eventful day, how much easier to bill all our dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved ones a final "good ingut part of the constant was dearly beloved to the constant was dearly and the constant was dea

GRANT'S WEEKLY BULLETIN.

His Views on the P-litical Si union— He Claims the Solld South for the Republicans—Perends Chamberlain and Abuse-Hamptyn,

Washington, December 31. The President to day in an interview; with the agent of the National Associated Press, among other subjects of conversation, alluded with particular templiasis and detail to the political situation in the so-called contested States South.

He observed that he had received no letters on telegraphs

letters or telegrams from there for ten-days, which indicated to him a most satdays, which indicated to him a most eatfactory condition of things in reference
to the results of it's recent elections.
Neither Governors Chamberlain, Steams
and Kellogg, and the constituted authorities of South Carolina, Fiorida and
Louisiana with them had made requisitions in that time upon him for aid or
assistance in any shape whatever, which
was sufficient evidence in his mind they
felt implicit confidence in the continuance of the present status of affairs.
Speaking more spicifically he said

that while he had heard nothing directly from the authorities in those States, he had been fully salvised of the progress of events, by persons who had been requested to go there and who had but just returned. In regard to South Carolina, he said that the result so far as the Republican electors were concerned, seemed to be conceded by all parties, and that the facts clicited in the case of Ed. efield. County were sufficient to vitiate the election there, and that the casting out of those returns was justified in the fullest degree by the law of the State, armed bands, non-residents of the county, took possession of the voting places, posted their nickets voted as the contract of the county, as posted their nickets voted as the county.

took possession of the voting places, posted their pickets, voted as often as they pleased and allowed any one else to vote who would vote their way, and had a good time generally. That when the returns were made up and sent to Colum-bia and canva sed by the State Board of Canvassers, they showed about twice as riany votes cast as there were residents

in the county.

In regard to Florida he said he was informed that on the face of the returns originally shown the impority was for Hayes and Wheeler, but on a subsequent Hayes and Wheeler, but on a subsequent examination an addition was discovered which was promptly corrected, and which gave Tilden and Hendricks 138 majority. As the examination being continued it was discovered in the returns of one county that there had been no registration nor other legal measures taken to hold an election; that the returns showed over 240 majority for Tilden and Hendricks which were under the exact provision of the election laws of Florida. These were discarded, leaving a majority of over 100 for Hayes and Wheeler.

In regard to Louisiana it was the opinsion of all who had been there, and who had subsequently conversed with him on the subject, that the action of the board is final, and there is no appeal from its

is final, and there is no appeal from its decision. He said that there always had been trouble in that State on account of frauds committed at elections. That it

was a fact that the electoral vote of Lou-island, had not been counted in any Pres-idential election since 1860.

In speaking generally, he said he did not think there had been a fair election, where the people could not go to the polls and vate as they pleased, as they would in New England or in any of the Southern States, except perhaps Dela-ware. That in Maryland, if there had been a free election at least three Republican Congressmen would be elected. That in Mississipp there is a Republican majority of at least 35,000, instead of quiet, dignified and cautious. But we should be firm and true. We should sac . That in Mississipp there is a Republican rifice upon the altar of patriotism all majority of at least 35,000, instead of personal interest and ambition which which at the late election there was a

By way of comment upon the intensity of the political sentiments entertained by a large portion of the people of the South, he said that if, by any means, the contest should finally result in the choice of Mr. Tilden, none of the Republican government in the South could stand twenty, four hours.

In reference to the Democratic contestants for authority in South Carolina and Louisiana, he thought they would continue to hold out until the Presidential contest was finally disposed of and if favorable to the Republicans they would under the auspices of the National Government, doubtless make a summary disposition of the Republican authorities, and they might consider themselves fortunate if allowed to leave a sill.

In appeaking of Hampton's letter, to Governor Hayes, he had seen it printed in the newspapers, and he thought it was in keeping with the other acts of that persons the didnet think that he mesters could be legally reversed. He thought that the act of the Legislature, which was empowered by liew of that the could be be and the Legislature, which was empowered by liew of that the could not be a co bials could not be set uside; and it seemed to him that the question of and ministration in that State has been defiinitely settled.

In reference to the situation in Louisian, the President does not that in the belief that the cilliber trouble and the cilliber trouble.

the orders band to the initiary commandaint in 1872 have but been modified void any, particular and in case in spainle, of the military, will agrainly interfere for the purpose of protecting life and proper try, and the preservation of the percent vy, and the mode of counting the existing differences, between the raw of the mode of counting the conformal vine, in his section of his successor would not be disposed of by the time of expiration of the successor would not be disposed of by the time of expiration of this successor would not be disposed of by the time of expiration of this successor would not be disposed of by the time of expiration of this successor would not be disposed of by the time of expiration of this successor would not be disposed of by the time of expiration of the state of the stat